

505,137

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
28 August 2003 (28.08.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/070285 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: A61L 2/00, A61K 9/14
- (74) Agents: SCHLICH, George, William et al.; Mathys & Squire, 101 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8AL (GB).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/GB03/00702
- (81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (22) International Filing Date: 19 February 2003 (19.02.2003)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
0203912.1 19 February 2002 (19.02.2002) GB
0218724.3 12 August 2002 (12.08.2002) GB
- (84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- (71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): RESOLUTION CHEMICALS LIMITED [GB/GB]; Wedgwood Way, Stevenage, Hertfordshire SG1 4QT (GB).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): BHATARAH, Parveen [GB/GB]; Resolution Chemicals Limited, Wedgwood Way, Stevenage, Hertfordshire SG1 4QT (GB). GREENWOOD, Alan, Kenneth [GB/GB]; Flat 9, 147 George Street, London W1H 5LB (GB).
- Published:**
— with international search report
— with amended claims
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*



WO 03/070285 A1

(54) Title: SOLVENT-BASED STERILISATION OF PHARMACEUTICALS

(57) Abstract: A sterile composition of a pharmaceutical compound is prepared by combining solvent with a non-sterile pharmaceutical compound to form a solution and filtering to yield a sterile pharmaceutical compound, optionally removing all or part of the solvent, and under sterile conditions combining the compound with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

SOLVENT-BASED STERILISATION OF PHARMACEUTICALS

The present invention concerns a method for the sterilisation of drugs, in particular suspensions of drugs intended for use in nebulizers.

Previously it was acceptable for drugs intended for use in nebulizers to be prepared under "clean" conditions. Recently, however, the US FDA has implemented a requirement for all nebulizer solutions to be sterile.

In the light of the US FDA decision it is necessary to produce sterile suspension drugs in the US. This is emphasised by problems which have resulted from the use of "clean" suspensions. Multidose formulations made under "clean" conditions were previously acceptable in the US. However such formulations have caused problems in the US due to contamination.

Drugs typically provided as nebule suspensions are the steroids fluticasone and budesonide, used to treat asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder. These drugs are very insoluble in water and are sold as non-sterile powders.

A method of sterilising dry, powdered budesonide is known from International Publication Number WO 99/25359. The method of sterilisation is problematic as it requires budesonide powder to be sterilised and then be mixed with the other components of the formulation under sterile conditions. The drug formulation is subsequently made up under sterile conditions.

The sterilisation of suspensions raises particular problems. The desired biological activity of the formulation commonly requires that the diameter of particles of the drug lies within a narrow range (typically less than 5

micrometres). The standard means of sterilisation, that is the raising of the temperature of the formulation to 121°C for 15 minutes, frequently destroys one or more of the components of the formulation. End sterilisation may alter particle size. In addition this treatment results in the clumping or agglomeration of the drug particles in the suspension such that the efficacy of the resulting product is impaired or abolished.

Known alternative methods for the sterilisation of pharmaceuticals are inappropriate for sterilizing suspension formulations of drugs. Pharmaceuticals may be sterilised by passage through a filter having a pore size of not more than 0.2µm. However this cannot be used in the case of suspensions as the required particle size in these formulations is significantly greater than this filter pore size. Similarly, pharmaceuticals may generally be sterilised by gamma-irradiation, but budesonide, for example, is destroyed by such treatment. No further methods for the sterilisation of pharmaceuticals are currently acceptable to regulatory agencies.

JP 620114917 (Tokuo Saito) describes production of sterilised pills containing drugs and a solid carrier such as starch or wheat flour. The drugs are sterilised by immersing the non-sterile crude drug in 2-3 volumes of ethyl-alcohol for 24-48 hours. The end-product pills typically contain fewer than 10,000 micro-organisms and are produced without deterioration of the active ingredients.

JP 570032212 (Mitsui Toatsu Chem Inc) describes sterilisation of acetylsalicylic acid salts. The non-sterile salt is immersed in ethyl-alcohol for 1-5hrs at 10-30°C. Crystals of the salts are filtered under sterile conditions, washed with more alcohol and dried under reduced pressure and low temperature to give the final product.

-3-

An object of the present invention is to provide an alternative and/or an improved method for sterilization of suspensions of pharmaceuticals.

5 Accordingly, the present invention provides a method for preparing a sterile composition of a pharmaceutical compound comprising combining solvent with a non-sterile pharmaceutical compound to yield a sterile pharmaceutical compound, optionally removing all or part of the solvent, and under sterile conditions combining the compound with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In one aspect of the invention, the pharmaceutically acceptable
10 carrier may comprise sterile water.

Hence, in use of the invention sterilization may be achieved by combining solvent with the previously non-sterile material. Optional other processing steps may be added, such as filtration as described in more detail below.

15 By 'combining with', it is meant that solvent may be added to the compound to be sterilised, or vice-versa. Where solvent is added to the compound, solvent may be added drop-wise or all at once.

20 By sterile, it is meant that the resultant pharmaceutical composition meets the requirements of sterility enforced by medicine regulatory authorities, such as the MCA in the UK or the FDA in the US. Tests are included in current versions of the compendia, such as the British Pharmacopoeia and the US Pharmacopoeia.

25 In a particular embodiment the non-sterile pharmaceutical compound is a powder, for instance a micronized powder. This powder can be mixed with a solvent, forming a combination in which the effect of the solvent is to sterilize the active agent. A steroid in powdered form may be sterilized in this
30 way and particular examples include budesonide or fluticasone.

Where the steroid to be sterilised is budesonide, it is preferred to carry out all processing steps under conditions of low light and low oxygen, in order to avoid degradation of budesonide.

- 5 Generally, any solvent with the required properties may be used in the invention either singly or in combination. A solvent suitable for use in the invention should preferably have the properties of high drug solubility, high solvent volatility (boiling point lower than that of water), and no, or few, water azeotropes, to ensure that large volumes of water are not lost during
- 10 evaporation of the solvent. The US FDA guidance on "Q3C Impurities: Residual Solvents", Federal Register Vol 62 No. 247, page 67377 et seq classifies potentially suitable solvents according to their toxicity. International Committee for Harmonisation guidelines are set out in document no. CPMP/ICH/283/95. Class 1 solvents can be used, especially if processing
- 15 steps enable complete removal of solvent from the final product. Neutral solvents and solvents having low toxicity are preferred, hence Class 2 or Class 3 solvents may preferably be used in the present invention. Suitable class 2 solvents are acetonitrile, chlorobenzene, chloroform, cyclohexane, 1, 2-dichloroethane, dichloromethane, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, 1,4-dioxane, 2-
- 20 ethoxyethanol, ethyleneglycol, formamide, hexane, methanol, 2-methoxyethanol, methylbutyl ketone, methylcyclohexane, N-methylpyrrolidone, nitromethane, tetrahydrofuran, toluene, 1,2-trichloroethene and xylene. Suitable class 3 solvents are acetone, anisole, 1-butanol, 2-
- 25 butanol, butyl acetate, *tert*-butylmethyl ether, cumene, ethanol, ethyl acetate, ethyl ether, heptane, isobutyl acetate, isopropyl acetate, methyl acetate, 3-methyl-1-butanol, methylethyl ketone, methylisobutyl ketone, 2-methyl-1-propanol, pentane, 1-pentanol, 2-pentanol, 2-propanol, and propyl acetate. In certain embodiments, dependent upon drug chemistry, in order to avoid drug degradation such as hydrolysis, anhydrous, or minimal water content
- 30 solvents are preferred. In certain other embodiments, it is particularly

preferred that the solvent comprises an alcohol. Most particularly preferred is ethyl alcohol, since this solvent is already approved for pharmaceutical formulations for delivery to the lungs. Other alcohols, such as methyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol, and non-alcohol solvents such as ethyl acetate and TBME may also be used.

Good results have been obtained by combining solvent with the compound at an elevated temperature, suitably from 20°C below the boiling point of the solvent up to its boiling point. This can increase the amount of compound that dissolves and may decrease the dissolving time. Solvent can be combined with compound at reflux.

In an alternative aspect of the invention, the combining of solvent and compound to be sterilised is carried out at room temperature. To aid dissolving of the compound in the solvent, however, it may be advantageous to heat the solvent. In one embodiment of the present invention, the solvent is heated to 30-50°C. Good results have been obtained using solvent heated to about 40°C.

In one aspect of the invention sufficient solvent is used to obtain a slurry of the compound. Hence, there is insufficient solvent to form a solution of the compound, nevertheless sterilization is achieved. An advantage is that only a small quantity of solvent is used and where a minimal amount of solvent is tolerated in the final composition, the solvent added for the purpose of sterilization need not be removed to meet the criteria for acceptance of the final composition for pharmaceutical use.

Where solvent is removed from the sterilized composition and the compound is heat-sensitive, solvent is typically removed under reduced pressure, preferably under vacuum conditions, and preferably at a temperature of 40°C

or less. This avoids potential damage to the compound caused by exposure to heat. Following evaporation, typically only a few ppm of solvent will remain. If the solvent used is ethyl alcohol, it may be an option to omit this evaporation step, although this is dependent on the final concentration present and maximum allowed levels set by the regulatory bodies. In some cases, it may be essential to remove all solvent from the final composition, depending on the limits specified in the ICH guidelines. Where the compound is not heat-sensitive, solvent can be removed at elevated temperature and atmospheric pressure.

In a particular embodiment, removing solvent yields an essentially solvent-free, sterile powder, suitable for further processing in a sterile line or for packaging and disposal in this sterile form.

In an alternative aspect of the invention, sufficient solvent is used to dissolve the compound, thus obtaining a solution of the compound. For example, 15 or more volumes (measured with respect to weight of drug) of 96% ethanol may be used to dissolve budesonide and 60 or more volumes of ethanol, or 19 or more volumes of acetone to dissolve fluticasone.

Optionally, the solution is filtered. The purpose of filtration is as a further sterilisation step and to remove any biomass. Removal of non-viable biomass from the final formulation may not be essential - many pharmaceutical formulations undergo terminal sterilisation, without further filtering. If, therefore, the required level of sterility can be obtained simply by addition of solvent, the filtration step may be unnecessary. Omitting the filtration step would also avoid the expense of replacing clogged filter membranes for every batch of drug solution prepared. In cases where addition of solvent results in incomplete sterilization the addition of a filtration step has the benefit of completing the sterilization.

It is an option for the filter, if present, to be sterile. A filter having a pore size of 0.2 μ m or less is preferred.

5 In a yet further aspect of the invention, the sterile pharmaceutical compound is combined with water to form a suspension. If a sterile solution of the pharmaceutical compound is combined with water, the particles will precipitate out of solution to form a suspension. Alternatively, a sterile powder can be added directly to water.

10 The water will typically be sterile filtered and contain surfactant, such as polysorbate containing compounds, especially Tweens 20 and 80.

15 It is also an option to remove solvent from the suspension. This solvent may be residual from a sterile powder or may be present within the solution before it is combined with water. Where the compound is heat-sensitive, solvent is typically removed from the suspension under reduced pressure, preferably under vacuum conditions and preferably at a temperature of 40°C or less. Where the compound is not heat-sensitive, solvent can be removed at elevated temperature and atmospheric pressure.

20 In order to be effective in the lungs, the particle size of the active ingredient, fluticasone and budesonide in specific embodiments of the invention, must be within a certain size range, and is likely to need to be reduced following preparation of a sterile composition as described. Hence, a still further
25 aspect of the invention comprises treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass mean diameter less than 10 μ m, preferably in the range 1-5 μ m, most preferably 2-3 μ m. The sterile suspension may, for instance, be passed through a homogenizer, microfluidiser or similar device to reduce the average mass median diameter of the particles, preferably pre-
30 sterilised to avoid contamination of the sterile suspension. A suitable device,

referred to as a Microfluidizer®), is available from Microfluidics, Inc., described in WO 99/07466.

5 Further treatments of the sterile suspension can include diluting the suspension with sterile water and/or adding excipients such as disodium EDTA and trisodium citrate, so as to obtain the end-product pharmaceutical formulation. Excipients can also be added at an earlier stage, e.g. prior to evaporating solvent or at the same time as adding surfactant or post particle-size reduction.

10 The sterile composition is then typically stored in sterile containers, most preferably ampoules. In a use of the invention, the ampoules are nebules. Preferably, the nebules are pre-sterilised and of the blow-fill-seal type.

15 A specific process similar to that used for the sterilisation and formulation of budesonide has been developed for fluticasone in such a way that it can be performed in the same process plant. This process involves dissolving in acetone, sterile filtration, quenching into aqueous surfactant, distillation to remove the acetone, microfluidisation and dilution/addition of excipients. In
20 this process, the major differences between formulation of the fluticasone propionate and the budesonide include that fluticasone propionate is not reported to degrade on exposure to heat and light, and that fluticasone propionate appears to be chemically stable to distillation at 100°C for at least 30 hours.

25 In one of the examples described below, the surfactant used to formulate sterile fluticasone propionate is Tween 20 rather than Tween 80. Less surfactant is used, and foaming problems observed in the budesonide process are not evident in the fluticasone propionate distillation. Faster
30 distillation and higher process throughput are therefore possible.

The invention further provides a method for preparing a sterile composition of a pharmaceutical compound comprising combining solvent with a non-sterile pharmaceutical compound so as to form a solution and filtering the solution to yield a sterile solution of the pharmaceutical compound. It is an option to remove solvent from the sterile solution, for example, to yield a solvent-free powder. Alternatively, the sterile solution may be combined with water to form a suspension, from which solvent may be removed. Optional and preferred features of previously described embodiments of the invention apply equally to this embodiment.

The invention further provides a method for preparing a sterile composition of a pharmaceutical compound comprising combining solvent with a suspension of a non-sterile pharmaceutical compound to yield a sterile suspension of a pharmaceutical compound, removing solvent, and under sterile conditions combining the sterile suspension with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In one embodiment of the invention, the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier may comprise sterile water.

The volume of solvent required to sterilise an aqueous suspension of drug will generally be greater than for sterilisation of a dry powder, therefore thorough evaporation from the suspension is required. Other preferred features of this method are as for the above-described methods of the invention.

The invention also provides a sterile composition of a pharmaceutical compound prepared by combining solvent with a non-sterile pharmaceutical compound to yield a sterile pharmaceutical compound, optionally removing all or part of the solvent, and under sterile conditions combining the compound with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The sterile composition may be a suspension or a powder.

5 The invention further provides an apparatus for preparing a sterile composition of a pharmaceutical compound, comprising a container defining a sterile inner compartment, a first vessel containing a solvent, and a second vessel containing a non-sterile pharmaceutical compound, arranged so that the solvent can be combined with the non-sterile compound to yield a sterile compound within the compartment, the compartment also containing a sterile aqueous solution into which the sterile compound can be introduced to form
10 a sterile suspension, optionally an apparatus for alteration of the particle size distribution of the suspension and further optionally a sterile exit line for transfer of sterile suspension to sterile ampoules.

15 The apparatus may further comprise a sterile filter. Good results have been obtained when the sterile filter of the apparatus has a pore size of 0.2 μ m or less.

A particular advantage of embodiments of the present invention is that sterilisation is carried out prior to particle size reduction, which enables
20 particle size to be more precisely controlled.

The invention is now illustrated in specific embodiments by way of the following examples.

25 **Example 1**

Sterilisation of budesonide

Powdered budesonide was dissolved in 15 volumes of 96% alcohol, at reflux. The resultant hot solution was poured through a sterile Pall filter of
30 pore size 0.2 μ m to remove any biomass. 5 litres of sterile water/ Tween 80

-11-

concentrate were added per litre of filtered drug solution, causing drug particles to precipitate out of solution, forming a suspension.

5 Evaporation of solvent from the suspension was then carried out at 40°C, under vacuum conditions. Further water was added and removed by distillation to ensure residual alcohol was kept to a minimum. Residual alcohol concentration was measured and the drug particle size distribution determined.

10 The concentrated suspension was passed through a microfluidiser, using a 100µm reaction chamber, in order to reduce the average drug particle size to a mass mean diameter of 2-3µm. Reaction chambers of gauge 110µm, 87µm and 75µm "Y" and/or "Z" type either single or multi-pass may also be used, depending on the desired final particle size. The microfluidised
15 suspension was diluted with sterile water - 1 litre suspension being made up to 500 litres - and combined with disodium EDTA and trisodium citrate, as excipients for the final formulation. Standard, pre-sterilised nebulisers were filled with diluted drug suspension and sealed ready for use.

20 Example 2

Alternative sterilisation method for budesonide

Budesonide (36g) was dissolved in de-gassed, pre-heated (35-40°C) 96% ethanol (1.08 litres, 28 volumes) under nitrogen and protected from light at
25 all times. A clear solution of budesonide was obtained and added drop-wise to a sterile-filtered aqueous solution (2.7 litres, 75 volumes) containing Tween-80 (14.4g) disodium EDTA (7.21g), at such a rate that would maintain a steady distillation of ethanol during the high vacuum. Distillation was carried out (30°C maximum pot temperature, 40°C maximum jacket
30 temperature, 30-35 mb). A splash head was fitted to the flask as a

-12-

precaution to avoid product being carried over in the possible event of foaming.

5 Upon completion of addition, the contents were stripped down to a volume of 750ml. Further water (500ml) was added before distilling down to a final volume of 30-35 volumes (1.25 litres, 34.7 volumes in this example) with respect to budesonide input.

10 The slurry was then transferred to an amber flask using minimal water to rinse the distillation flask (100ml used in this example). This was then transferred to a Microfluidizer®, rinsing the flask with any remaining water (90ml in this experiment) required to achieve a total volume of 40 volumes with respect to the weight of budesonide input (1440ml), thus yielding a concentrated budesonide suspension.

15 **Example 3**

Further alternative sterilisation method for budesonide

Ethanollic budesonide solution was obtained as described in Example 2.

20 Ethanollic budesonide solution was sterile filtered into the Tween/water at atmospheric pressure prior to any distillation. Upon completion of filtration, (there may be in addition a small alcohol wash) a suspension of budesonide in approximately 103 volumes alcohol/water/Tween-80 was obtained with
25 respect to weight of budesonide input.

Distillation was commenced at 30°C maximum pot temperature (40°C maximum jacket temperature) and 62 volumes of alcohol/water were removed from the system to leave 41 volumes of water plus a small amount
30 of alcohol. 25 volumes of water were sterile filtered into the batch and

-13-

removed by vacuum distillation under the same temperature conditions. A further 25 volumes of water were sterile filtered into the batch and the process repeated to leave 41 volumes of a sterile suspension of budesonide in water/Tween.

5

The concentrated budesonide suspension was then microfluidised to a particle size of mass median diameter 2-3µm.

10

The concentrated, microfluidised budesonide suspension was then transferred to the final filling tank and flushed through with enough sterile water to ensure complete transfer of batch. At this stage the additional excipients, namely disodium EDTA, trisodium citrate, citric acid, and sodium chloride, were sterile filtered into the system and flushed into the final product tank and the tank was made up to 600L with sterile water. The final concentrations of the excipients in the formulation were as follows:

15

Tri-sodium citrate	0.5g/L	0.05%w/v
Citric acid	0.28g/L	0.028%w/v
Sodium chloride	8.5g/L	0.085%w/v
EDTA di-sodium salt	0.1g/L	0.01%w/v
Tween-80	0.2g/L	0.02%w/v

20

The diluted budesonide suspension was then transferred to sterile ampoules.

25

Example 4

Fluticasone propionate Sterilisation

The solubility of fluticasone propionate was measured by w/w % assay of saturated solutions in a variety of solvents at 21-23°C. The results are summarised in the table below.

30

-14-

Solvent	w/w % solubility of fluticasone propionate
Acetone	5.7
Ethanol	0.4
tBME	1.2
Isopropanol	0.3
Ethyl acetate	0.2

These results show that fluticasone propionate is significantly more soluble in acetone than in the other solvents tested. Acetone has numerous additional advantages including low toxicity (Class 3 solvent), low boiling point (56°C) and lack of water azeotrope.

Fluticasone propionate (1g) was dissolved with 19 volumes of acetone at 40°C. The solution was filtered and the filtrate was added to a mixture of purified water (50ml) and Tween-20 (80mg) to form a suspension.

The distillation to remove solvent was performed at 200 mbar, <40°C. Distillation was stopped after 20mls of distillate were collected, at which point most of the water had also been removed. On dilution of the slurry, with water, to approximately 40 volumes, the residual acetone concentration was 165 ppm.

Particle size analysis of the final slurry showed a volume mean diameter of 11.11µm. Less processing is required to reduce the particle size than that required in the budesonide process of examples 1-3, in which the slurry had an initial particle size of over 50 µm.

The end formulation mixtures were as follows:-

-15-

0.25mg/ml Concentration

Fluticasone Propionate - 0.25mg

Sorbitan Laurate - 0.009mg

Sodium Chloride - 4.8mg

5 Polysorbate 20 (Tween 20) - 0.07mg

Sodium acid phosphate (sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate) - 9.4mg

Sodium phosphate dibasic anhydrous - 1.75mg

1.0mg/ml Concentration

10 Fluticasone Propionate - 1.0mg

Sorbitan Laurate - 0.01mg

Sodium Chloride - 4.8mg

Polysorbate 20 (Tween 20) - 0.08mg

Sodium acid phosphate (sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate) - 9.4mg

15 Sodium phosphate dibasic anhydrous - 1.75mg

Example 5Further Fluticasone propionate Sterilisation

20 In this example, a development of example 4, the distillation was performed at atmospheric pressure and the first distillation was halted when the pot temperature reached 99°C. This procedure resulted in an acceptable acetone content of approximately 1.25 ppm in the formulated product. A further 25 volumes of water were added and the distillation continued until 25

25 volumes of distillate had been removed.

The acetone concentration in the slurry was found to be 2241 ppm after the first distillation and 74 ppm after the second distillation. The HPLC area % profile was unchanged from the starting solid to the final aqueous slurry,

30 indicating that fluticasone propionate is stable to distillation at 100°C.

Example 6**Fluticasone Propionate Formulation**

5 This example was carried out as in Example 5, except that addition and further distillation of water was continued to assess the lowest final acetone level achievable by this method. After initial distillation up to a pot temp of 100°C (24 vols of distillate) 25 vols of water was added and the distillation was continued until a further 25 vols of distillate were removed. This was performed 3 times and the acetone concentration at each stage is summarised in the table below.

10

Sample	Acetone Conc. (ppm)
Slurry after 1 st distillation (to 100°C)	337
Slurry after 1 st additional water distillation	46
15 Slurry after 2 nd additional water distillation	61
Slurry after 3 rd additional water distillation	25

20

An acetone concentration of 25 ppm at this stage corresponds to an acetone concentration of 1.25 ppm after dilution down to the formulated product concentration.

Example 7**Fluticasone Propionate Stability**

25 A sample from the above example was heated to 100°C under nitrogen for 30 hours to examine the stability of the drug under extended distillation times required on scale-up. The results of the stability study are summarised in the table below.

-17-

Time (hr)	Area %
0	99.2
6	99.4
24	99.5
30	99.4

5

No new impurities were evident in the area % chromatogram and the assay of the fluticasone propionate appears unaffected by extended periods at 100°C in water.

CLAIMS

- 5 1. A method for preparing a sterile composition of a pharmaceutical compound comprising combining solvent with a non-sterile pharmaceutical compound to yield a sterile pharmaceutical compound, optionally removing all or part of the solvent, and under sterile conditions combining the compound with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 10 2. A method according to Claim 1 wherein the non-sterile pharmaceutical compound is a powder.
- 15 3. A method according to Claim 2 wherein the powder is a micronized powder.
4. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 3 wherein the compound is a steroid.
- 20 5. A method according to Claim 4 wherein the compound is budesonide or fluticasone.
6. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 5 wherein the solvent comprises an alcohol.
- 25 7. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 5 wherein the solvent comprises a Class 3 solvent.
8. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 5 wherein the solvent comprises a Class 2 solvent.

9. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 8, comprising combining solvent with the compound at an elevated temperature, suitably from 20°C below the boiling point of the solvent up to its boiling point.
- 5 10. A method according to Claim 9 wherein the solvent is at reflux.
11. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 8 wherein the solvent is at 30-50°C.
- 10 12. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 11, comprising using sufficient solvent to obtain a slurry of the compound.
13. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 12, comprising removing solvent under reduced pressure.
- 15 14. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 12 comprising removing solvent at atmospheric pressure.
15. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 14, comprising removing solvent to yield an essentially solvent-free powder.
- 20 16. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 15, comprising using sufficient solvent to obtain a solution of the compound.
- 25 17. A method according to Claim 16 comprising filtering the solution.
18. A method according to Claim 17 using a filter having a pore size of 0.2µm or less.
- 30 19. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 18, comprising combining the sterile pharmaceutical compound with water to form a suspension.

20. A method according to Claim 19, wherein the water contains surfactant.

5 21. A method according to Claim 19 or 20, comprising removing solvent from the suspension.

22. A method according to Claim 21, wherein solvent is removed under reduced pressure.

10 23. A method according to Claim 21, wherein solvent is removed at atmospheric pressure.

15 24. A method according to any of Claims 19 to 23, comprising treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter less than 10 μ m.

25. A method according to Claim 24, comprising treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter in the range 1-5 μ m.

20 26. A method according to Claim 24, comprising treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter in the range 2-3 μ m.

25 27. A method according to any of Claims 24 to 26, comprising storing the sterile composition in sterile containers.

28. A method according to Claim 27, comprising storing the sterile composition in sterile ampoules.

30

29. A method for preparing a sterile composition of a pharmaceutical

compound comprising combining solvent with a non-sterile pharmaceutical compound so as to form a solution and filtering the solution to yield a sterile solution of the pharmaceutical compound.

- 5 30. A method according to Claim 29 wherein the non-sterile pharmaceutical compound is a powder.
31. A method according to Claim 30 wherein the powder is a micronized powder.
- 10 32. A method according to any of Claims 29 to 31 wherein the compound is a steroid.
33. A method according to Claim 32 wherein the compound is budesonide or fluticasone.
- 15 34. A method according to any of Claims 29 to 33 wherein the solvent comprises an alcohol.
- 20 35. A method according to any of Claims 29 to 33 wherein the solvent comprises a Class 3 solvent.
36. A method according to any of Claims 29 to 33 wherein the solvent comprises a Class 2 solvent.
- 25 37. A method according to any of Claims 29 to 36, comprising combining solvent with the compound at an elevated temperature, suitably from 20°C below the boiling point of the solvent up to its boiling point.
- 30 38. A method according to Claim 37 wherein the solvent is at reflux.

39. A method according to any of Claims 29 to 36 wherein the solvent is at 30-50°C.
- 5 40. A method according to any of Claims 29 to 39, comprising removing solvent from the sterile solution under reduced pressure.
41. A method according to any of Claims 29 to 39 comprising removing solvent from the sterile solution at atmospheric pressure.
- 10 42. A method according to any of Claims 29 to 41, comprising removing solvent from the sterile solution to yield a solvent-free powder.
43. A method according to Claim 42 using a filter having a pore size of 0.2µm or less.
- 15 44. A method according to any of Claims 29 to 43 comprising combining the sterile solution of the pharmaceutical compound with water to form a suspension.
- 20 45. A method according to Claim 44, wherein the water contains surfactant.
46. A method according to Claim 44 or 45, comprising removing solvent from the suspension.
- 25 47. A method according to Claim 46, wherein solvent is removed under reduced pressure.
- 30 48. A method according to Claim 46, wherein solvent is removed at atmospheric pressure.

49. A method according to any of Claims 44 to 48, comprising treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter less than 10 μ m.
- 5 50. A method according to Claim 49, comprising treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter in the range 1-5 μ m.
- 10 51. A method according to Claim 49, comprising treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter in the range 2-3 μ m.
52. A method according to any of Claims 49 to 51, comprising combining the sterile composition with a carrier.
- 15 53. A method according to any of Claims 49 to 52, comprising storing the sterile composition in sterile containers.
54. A method according to Claim 53, comprising storing the sterile composition in sterile ampoules.
- 20 55. A method for preparing a sterile composition of a pharmaceutical compound comprising combining solvent with a suspension of a non-sterile pharmaceutical compound to yield a sterile suspension of a pharmaceutical compound, removing solvent, and under sterile conditions combining the sterile suspension with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 25 56. A method according to Claim 55, wherein the compound is a steroid.
- 30 57. A method according to Claims 55 or 56, wherein the solvent

comprises an alcohol.

58. A method according to Claim 55 or 56, wherein the solvent comprises a Class 3 solvent.
- 5
59. A method according to Claim 55 or 56, wherein the solvent comprises a Class 2 solvent.
- 10
60. A method according to any of Claims 55 to 59, comprising combining solvent with the compound at an elevated temperature, suitably not less than 20°C below its boiling point.
- 15
61. A method according to any of Claims 55 to 59, wherein solvent is at 30-50°C.
62. A method according to any of Claims 55 to 61, comprising removing solvent under reduced pressure.
- 20
63. A method according to any of Claims 55 to 61, comprising removing solvent at atmospheric pressure.
- 25
64. A method according to any of Claims 55 to 63, wherein the suspension contains a surfactant.
65. A method according to any of Claims 55 to 64, comprising treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter less than 10µm.
- 30
66. A method according to Claim 65, comprising treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter in the range 1-5µm.

67. A method according to Claim 65, comprising treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter in the range 2-3 μ m.
- 5 68. A method according to any of Claims 65 to 67, comprising storing the sterile suspension in sterile containers.
69. A method according to Claim 68, comprising storing the sterile suspension in sterile ampoules.
- 10 70. A sterile composition prepared according to the method of any of Claims 1 to 69.
- 15 71. A sterile composition according to Claim 70 wherein the composition is a suspension.
72. A sterile powder prepared according to any of Claims 1 to 15.
73. A sterile powder prepared according to any of Claims 40 to 42.
- 20 74. Apparatus for preparing a sterile composition of a pharmaceutical compound, comprising a container defining a sterile inner compartment, a first vessel containing a solvent, and a second vessel containing a non-sterile pharmaceutical compound, arranged so that
- 25 the solvent can be combined with the non-sterile compound to yield a sterile compound within the compartment, the compartment also containing a sterile aqueous solution into which the sterile compound can be introduced to form a sterile suspension, optionally an apparatus for alteration of the particle size distribution of the
- 30 suspension and further optionally a sterile exit line for transfer of sterile suspension to sterile containers.

-26-

75. Apparatus according to Claim 74, further comprising a sterile filter.
76. Apparatus according to Claim 75, wherein the sterile filter has a pore size of 0.2 μ m or less.

AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 14 July 2003 (14.07.03);
original claims 1-76 replaced by new claims 1-69 (8 pages)]

1. A method for preparing a sterile composition of a pharmaceutical compound comprising:-
 - (i) combining solvent with a non-sterile pharmaceutical compound to yield a sterile pharmaceutical compound,
 - (ii) combining the sterile pharmaceutical compound with water to form a suspension,
 - (iii) optionally removing all or part of the solvent,
 - (iv) treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter less than 10 μ m,
 - (v) under sterile conditions combining the suspension with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier to yield a sterile composition, and
 - (vi) storing the sterile composition in sterile containers.
2. A method according to Claim 1 wherein the non-sterile pharmaceutical compound is a powder.
3. A method according to Claim 2 wherein the powder is a micronized powder.
4. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 3 wherein the compound is a steroid.
5. A method according to Claim 4 wherein the compound is budesonide or fluticasone.
6. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 5 wherein the solvent comprises an alcohol.
7. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 5 wherein the solvent comprises a Class 3 solvent.

8. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 5 wherein the solvent comprises a Class 2 solvent.
9. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 8, comprising combining solvent with the compound at an elevated temperature, suitably from 20°C below the boiling point of the solvent up to its boiling point.
10. A method according to Claim 9 wherein the solvent is at reflux.
11. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 8 wherein the solvent is at 30-50°C.
12. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 11, comprising using sufficient solvent to obtain a slurry of the compound.
13. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 12, comprising removing solvent under reduced pressure.
14. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 12 comprising removing solvent at atmospheric pressure.
15. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 14, comprising using sufficient solvent to obtain a solution of the compound.
16. A method according to Claim 15 comprising filtering the solution.
17. A method according to Claim 16 using a filter having a pore size of 0.2µm or less.
18. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 17, wherein the water contains surfactant.

19. A method according to any of Claims 15 to 18, wherein solvent is removed under reduced pressure.
20. A method according to any of Claims 15 to 18, wherein solvent is removed at atmospheric pressure.
21. A method according to any previous Claim, comprising treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter in the range 1-5 μ m.
22. A method according to Claim 21, comprising treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter in the range 2-3 μ m.
23. A method according to any previous Claim, comprising storing the sterile composition in sterile ampoules.
24. A method for preparing a sterile composition of a pharmaceutical compound comprising combining solvent with a non-sterile pharmaceutical compound so as to form a solution and filtering the solution to yield a sterile solution of the pharmaceutical compound.
25. A method according to Claim 24 wherein the non-sterile pharmaceutical compound is a powder.
26. A method according to Claim 24 wherein the powder is a micronized powder.
27. A method according to any of Claims 24 to 26 wherein the compound is a steroid.
28. A method according to Claim 27 wherein the compound is budesonide or

fluticasone.

29. A method according to any of Claims 24 to 28 wherein the solvent comprises an alcohol.
30. A method according to any of Claims 24 to 28 wherein the solvent comprises a Class 3 solvent.
31. A method according to any of Claims 24 to 28 wherein the solvent comprises a Class 2 solvent.
32. A method according to any of Claims 24 to 31, comprising combining solvent with the compound at an elevated temperature, suitably from 20°C below the boiling point of the solvent up to its boiling point.
33. A method according to Claim 32 wherein the solvent is at reflux.
34. A method according to any of Claims 24 to 31 wherein the solvent is at 30-50°C.
35. A method according to any of Claims 24 to 34, comprising removing solvent from the sterile solution under reduced pressure.
36. A method according to any of Claims 24 to 34 comprising removing solvent from the sterile solution at atmospheric pressure.
37. A method according to any of Claims 24 to 36, comprising removing solvent from the sterile solution to yield a solvent-free powder.
38. A method according to Claim 37 using a filter having a pore size of 0.2µm or less.

39. A method according to any of Claims 24 to 38 comprising combining the sterile solution of the pharmaceutical compound with water to form a suspension.
40. A method according to Claim 39, wherein the water contains surfactant.
41. A method according to Claim 39 or 40, comprising removing solvent from the suspension.
42. A method according to Claim 41, wherein solvent is removed under reduced pressure.
43. A method according to Claim 41, wherein solvent is removed at atmospheric pressure.
44. A method according to any of Claims 39 to 43, comprising treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter less than 10 μ m.
45. A method according to Claim 44, comprising treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter in the range 1-5 μ m.
46. A method according to Claim 44, comprising treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter in the range 2-3 μ m.
47. A method according to any of Claims 44 to 46, comprising combining the sterile composition with a carrier.
48. A method according to any of Claims 44 to 47, comprising storing the sterile

composition in sterile containers.

49. A method according to Claim 48, comprising storing the sterile composition in sterile ampoules.
50. A method for preparing a sterile composition of a pharmaceutical compound comprising combining solvent with a suspension of a non-sterile pharmaceutical compound to yield a sterile suspension of a pharmaceutical compound, removing solvent, and under sterile conditions combining the sterile suspension with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
51. A method according to Claim 50, wherein the compound is a steroid.
52. A method according to Claims 50 or 51, wherein the solvent comprises an alcohol.
53. A method according to Claim 50 or 51, wherein the solvent comprises a Class 3 solvent.
54. A method according to Claim 50 or 51, wherein the solvent comprises a Class 2 solvent.
55. A method according to any of Claims 50 to 54, comprising combining solvent with the compound at an elevated temperature, suitably not less than 20°C below its boiling point.
56. A method according to any of Claims 50 to 54, wherein solvent is at 30-50°C.
57. A method according to any of Claims 50 to 56, comprising removing solvent under reduced pressure.

58. A method according to any of Claims 50 to 56, comprising removing solvent at atmospheric pressure.
59. A method according to any of Claims 50 to 58, wherein the suspension contains a surfactant.
60. A method according to any of Claims 50 to 59, comprising treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter less than 10 μ m.
61. A method according to Claim 60, comprising treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter in the range 1-5 μ m.
62. A method according to Claim 60, comprising treating the suspension to obtain a particle size distribution having a mass median diameter in the range 2-3 μ m.
63. A method according to any of Claims 60 to 62, comprising storing the sterile suspension in sterile containers.
64. A method according to Claim 63, comprising storing the sterile suspension in sterile ampoules.
65. A sterile composition prepared according to the method of any of Claims 1 to 64.
66. A sterile powder prepared according to any of Claims 35 to 37.
67. Apparatus for preparing a sterile composition of a pharmaceutical compound, comprising a container defining a sterile inner compartment, a first vessel

containing a solvent, and a second vessel containing a non-sterile pharmaceutical compound, arranged so that the solvent can be combined with the non-sterile compound to yield a sterile compound within the compartment, the compartment also containing a sterile aqueous solution into which the sterile compound can be introduced to form a sterile suspension, optionally an apparatus for alteration of the particle size distribution of the suspension and further optionally a sterile exit line for transfer of sterile suspension to sterile containers.

- 68. Apparatus according to Claim 67, further comprising a sterile filter.
- 69. Apparatus according to Claim 68, wherein the sterile filter has a pore size of 0.2 μ m or less.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inten Application No
PCT/GB 03/00702

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61L2/00 A61K9/14

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 A61L A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 96 32095 A (ASTRA AB ;JAKUPOVIC EDIB (SE); TROFAST JAN (SE)) 17 October 1996 (1996-10-17) page 3, line 6 -page 6, line 17; examples 1-6	1-8, 14-16, 19,21, 24-26, 55-59, 63, 65-67, 70,72,74
X	WO 90 03782 A (UPJOHN CO) 19 April 1990 (1990-04-19) claims 1,9,20	1-8, 15-18, 29-36, 42,43, 70,72-76

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the International filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *G* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the International search

7 May 2003

Date of mailing of the International search report

14/05/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Martí, P

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter Application No
PCT/GB 03/00702

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 006, no. 102 (C-107), 11 June 1982 (1982-06-11) & JP 57 032212 A (MITSUI TOATSU CHEM INC), 20 February 1982 (1982-02-20) cited in the application abstract	1,2,6,7, 11-13, 15,55, 57,58, 61,62, 70-72
X	US 6 068 816 A (JOSEPH HEINZ WALTER) 30 May 2000 (2000-05-30) the whole document	1,2,6, 8-13,15, 55,57, 59-62
X	US 4 105 550 A (MULLER HANS) 8 August 1978 (1978-08-08) the whole document	1-3,16, 17,19, 21-23, 29-31, 46-48, 70,72
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 011, no. 326 (C-454), 23 October 1987 (1987-10-23) & JP 62 114917 A (TOKUO SAITO), 26 May 1987 (1987-05-26) cited in the application abstract	1,2,6,7, 14,15, 55,57, 58,70
X	EP 0 364 842 A (GUSTMANN WESTPHALEN HARTMUT) 25 April 1990 (1990-04-25) the whole document	1,2,6, 12-15, 55,57, 63, 70-72,74

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Inten Application No

PCT/GB 03/00702

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9632095	A	17-10-1996	AT 230257 T AU 694863 B2 AU 5352496 A CA 2217062 A1 CN 1186428 A , B DE 69625589 D1 DK 820276 T3 EP 0820276 A1 JP 11503448 T NO 974557 A NZ 305515 A WO 9632095 A1 US 6221398 B1 ZA 9602596 A	15-01-2003 30-07-1998 30-10-1996 17-10-1996 01-07-1998 06-02-2003 17-03-2003 28-01-1998 26-03-1999 02-10-1997 29-03-1999 17-10-1996 24-04-2001 14-10-1996
WO 9003782	A	19-04-1990	AT 90201 T AU 624421 B2 AU 4219889 A DE 68907062 D1 DE 68907062 T2 DK 59091 A EP 0437451 A1 HK 89396 A HU 56265 A2 JP 2843857 B2 JP 4500925 T KR 132576 B1 RU 2026670 C1 WO 9003782 A2 US 5707634 A	15-06-1993 11-06-1992 01-05-1990 15-07-1993 07-10-1993 03-04-1991 24-07-1991 31-05-1996 28-08-1991 06-01-1999 20-02-1992 17-04-1998 20-01-1995 19-04-1990 13-01-1998
JP 57032212	A	20-02-1982	NONE	
US 6068816	A	30-05-2000	DE 19547973 A1 AT 189605 T AU 1370897 A DE 59604441 D1 WO 9723232 A1 EP 0868193 A1 DK 868193 T3	26-06-1997 15-02-2000 17-07-1997 16-03-2000 03-07-1997 07-10-1998 22-05-2000
US 4105550	A	08-08-1978	CH 572343 A5 DE 2359053 A1	13-02-1976 04-07-1974
JP 62114917	A	26-05-1987	JP 1935791 C JP 6060106 B	26-05-1995 10-08-1994
EP 0364842	A	25-04-1990	DE 3834371 A1 AT 81291 T DE 58902416 D1 EP 0364842 A1	12-04-1990 15-10-1992 12-11-1992 25-04-1990